

**Amendments to the Claims:**

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) An emulsion aggregation process for forming curable powder, comprising:
  - a) mixing curable resin particles comprising an epoxy resin and an aggregating agent in an aqueous dispersion;
  - b) heating the dispersion to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the resin to form aggregated particles;
  - c) heating the dispersion containing the aggregated particles to a temperature at or above the glass transition temperature of the resin to form coalesced particles in the dispersion;
  - d) adding at least one curing agent to the coalesced particles, the curing agent being selected from the group consisting of polyfunctional amines, dicyanodiamide, bisphenol A, bisphenol S, hydrogenated bisphenol, polyphenolics, imidazoles, beta-hydroxy-alkylamide, urethdione, and polyfunctional isocyanates, and
  - e) removing the coalesced particles from the dispersion to form a curable powder.
2. (Canceled)
3. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 1, wherein the ~~curable epoxy resin particles comprise at least one curable resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy resins, is a poly functional epoxy resin. resins, polyester resins, carboxy functional polyester resins, hydroxy functional polyester resins, polyol resins, polycarboxylic acid resins, and poly (vinylidene fluoride) resins.~~
4. (Canceled)

5. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, wherein during b) the curable resin particles are aggregated with at least one component selected from the group consisting of colorants, fillers, and leveling agents.

6. (Original) The process of claim 5, wherein the colorant comprises at least one pigment.

7. (Previously Presented) A curable powder comprising powder particles formed by the process of claim 1.

8-9. (Canceled)

10. (Currently Amended) An emulsion aggregation process for forming curable powder, comprising:

a) mixing curable resin particles comprising an epoxy resin and at least one curing agent with an aggregating agent in an aqueous dispersion, the curing agent being selected from the group consisting of polyfunctional amines, dicyanodiamide, bisphenol A, bisphenol S, hydrogenated bisphenol, polyphenolics, imidazoles, beta-hydroxy-alkylamide, urethdione and polyfunctional isocyanates;

b) heating the dispersion to a temperature below the glass transition temperature of the resin to form aggregated particles comprising the curable resin and the curing agent;

c) heating the dispersion containing the aggregated particles to a temperature at or above the glass transition temperature of the resin to form coalesced particles in the dispersion; and

d) removing the coalesced particles from the dispersion to form a curable powder.

11. (Currently Amended) The process of claim 10, wherein the curable epoxy resin particles ~~comprise at least one curable resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy~~

~~resins, is a poly functional epoxy resin. resins, polyester resins, carboxy functional polyester resins, hydroxy functional polyester resins, polyol resins, polycarboxylic acid resins, and poly (vinylidene fluoride) resins.~~

12. (Canceled)

13. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 10, wherein during b) the curable resin particles are aggregated with the curing agent and at least one component selected from the group consisting of colorants, fillers, and leveling agents.

14. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 13, wherein the colorant comprises at least one pigment.

15. (Original) A curable powder comprising powder particles formed by the process of claim 10.

16. (Original) The powder of claim 15, wherein the powder particles have a volume average diameter of less than or equal to about 30 microns.

17. (Withdrawn) A process for powder coating, comprising:

- a) applying a powder according to claim 7 to a conductive surface or to a layer on said conductive surface; and
- b) curing the powder.

18. (Withdrawn) The process of claim 17, wherein said conductive surface is a metallic surface.

19. (Withdrawn) A process for powder coating, comprising:

- a) applying a powder according to claim 15 to a conductive surface or to a layer on said conductive surface;
- b) activating the curing agent to initiate curing the powder; and
- c) allowing the powder to cure.

20. (Withdrawn) The process of claim 19, wherein said conductive surface is a metallic surface.

21. (Currently Amended) The powder of claim 7, comprising at least one ~~curable resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy resins, poly functional epoxy resin. resins, polyester resins, carboxy functional polyester resins, hydroxy functional polyester resins, polyol resins, polycarboxylic acid resins, and poly (vinylidene fluoride) resins.~~

22. (Canceled)

23. (Currently Amended) The powder of claim 15, comprising at least one ~~curable resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy resins, poly functional epoxy resin. resins, polyester resins, carboxy functional polyester resins, hydroxy functional polyester resins, polyol resins, polycarboxylic acid resins, and poly (vinylidene fluoride) resins.~~

24. (Withdrawn) A process comprising:

applying a powder according to claim 7 over a conductive surface; and  
curing the powder.

25. (Withdrawn) The process of claim 24, wherein said conductive surface is a metallic surface.

26. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) The process of claim 24, wherein the powder comprises at least one ~~curable resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy resins, poly functional epoxy resin. resins, polyester resins, carboxy functional polyester resins, hydroxy functional polyester resins, polyol resins, polycarboxylic acid resins, and poly (vinylidene fluoride) resins.~~

27. (Withdrawn) A process comprising applying a powder according to claim 15 over a conductive surface; activating the curing agent to initiate curing the powder; and allowing the powder to cure.

28. (Withdrawn) The process of claim 27, wherein said conductive surface is a metallic surface.

29. (Withdrawn-Currently Amended) The process of claim 27, wherein the powder comprises at least one ~~curable resin selected from the group consisting of epoxy resins, poly functional epoxy resin, resins, polyester resins, carboxy functional polyester resins, hydroxy functional polyester resins, polyol resins, polycarboxylic acid resins, and poly (vinylidene fluoride) resins.~~

30. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, wherein, after removing the coalesced particles from the dispersion, the coalesced particles are dry-blended with at least one additional additive to form the curable powder.

31. (Original) The process of claim 30, wherein the at least one additional additive is selected from the group consisting of surface additives, fluidity assisting additives, flow-promoting agents, flow-control agents, curing agents, fillers, and charge additives.

32-33. (Canceled)

34. (Original) The powder of claim 7, wherein the powder contains resin in an amount of at least about 50 percent by weight.

35. (Original) The powder of claim 7, wherein the powder contains colorant in an amount of from about 1 to about 20 percent by weight.

36. (Original) The powder of claim 7, wherein the powder has a geometric size distribution of about 1.10 to about 1.25.

37. (Previously Presented) The powder of claim 7, wherein the powder comprises styrene-acrylate resin.

38. (Previously Presented) The powder of claim 7, wherein the powder comprises at least one colorant selected from the group consisting of cyan colorants, magenta colorants, and yellow colorants.

39. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, further comprising:  
freezing aggregation of the particles in the dispersion by pH adjustment once  
at a desired aggregated particle size.
40. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 10, further comprising:  
freezing aggregation of the particles in the dispersion by pH adjustment once  
at a desired aggregated particle size.
41. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, wherein the aggregating agent  
is selected from the group consisting of chlorides, bromides, iodides, acetates, and sulfates of  
beryllium, magnesium, calcium, and strontium; barium chloride; barium bromide; barium  
iodide; acetates, acetoacetates, and sulfates of vanadium, niobium, tantalum, chromium,  
molybdenum, tungsten, manganese, iron, ruthenium, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium, and  
silver; aluminum acetate; polyaluminum chloride; aluminum halides; dialkyl benzenealkyl  
ammonium chloride; lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride; alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium  
chloride; alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide; benzalkonium chloride; cetyl  
pyridinium bromide; C<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>15</sub>, C<sub>17</sub> trimethyl ammonium bromides; halide salts of quaternized  
polyoxyethylalkylamines; and dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride.
42. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 10, wherein the aggregating  
agent is selected from the group consisting of chlorides, bromides, iodides, acetates, and  
sulfates of beryllium, magnesium, calcium, and strontium; barium chloride; barium bromide;  
barium iodide; acetates, acetoacetates, and sulfates of vanadium, niobium, tantalum, chromium,  
molybdenum, tungsten, manganese, iron, ruthenium, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, cadmium, and  
silver; aluminum acetate; polyaluminum chloride; aluminum halides; dialkyl benzenealkyl  
ammonium chloride; lauryl trimethyl ammonium chloride; alkylbenzyl methyl ammonium  
chloride; alkyl benzyl dimethyl ammonium bromide; benzalkonium chloride; cetyl

pyridinium bromide; C<sub>12</sub>, C<sub>15</sub>, C<sub>17</sub> trimethyl ammonium bromides; halide salts of quaternized polyoxyethylalkylamines; and dodecylbenzyl triethyl ammonium chloride.

43. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 1, wherein the aggregating agent is selected from the group consisting of zinc acetate and polyaluminum chlorides.

44. (Previously Presented) The process of claim 10, wherein the aggregating agent is selected from the group consisting of zinc acetate and polyaluminum chlorides.